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FREE PRESS ASSOCIATION, Publishers,  
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BURLINGTON, VT., AUGUST 28, 1919.

**WANTED.**  
When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some extra money is offered there this week which will pay you to read about it. See page two. This paper has more than 25,000 readers every week and one cent a word will reach them all.

If you have any daylight to save, it will be well to do before October for next season we shall cease to try to fool ourselves into early rising and closing by turning round the hands of the clock.

We hope there is nothing of what Mark Twain in a similar instance called "exaggeration" about the report of the death of the leader of the Mexican gang of bandits for whom the Mexican expedition was searching.

The United States department calls attention to the fact that a palatial barn is not necessary to produce clean and wholesome milk. Cleanliness is next to godliness, even in a dairy, and it is possible even in humble quarters.

The showers that have come to various parts of Vermont during the past few days will save the late potato crop, which had been virtually trying to grow in dry and mealy soil. Timely rain will also be worth thousands of dollars to Vermont's crops of beans and corn, to say nothing of the pastures for our cattle upon a thousand hills.

Governor Smith of New York has taken action looking toward the control of prices of milk. It looks as though the executive of the Empire State would have to look after the middlemen. Dairymen are certainly not receiving too high a price for their product in view of the cost of feed. Think of \$4.75 per hundred pounds in Burlington for cracked corn and other things in proportion!

#### WILSON AND THE RAILWAY CRAFT

We are thoroughly glad of the opportunity to commend President Wilson without reservation relative to his treatment of the demands of the railway shophen. He proposes a moderate increase in their wages, but suggests that since we are all trying to reduce the high cost of living, we must not add to the cost of living by adding excessively to the expense of transportation of all necessities of life. Here is what the President says with reference to these two points:

"There is, however, one claim made by the railway shophen which ought to be met. This claim is that they are not enjoying the same advantages that other railway employees are enjoying because their wages are calculated upon a different basis. The wages of other railway employees are based for eight hours' work the same pay that they received for the longer work day that was the usual standard of the pre-war period. This claim is, I am told, well founded; and I concur in the conclusion of the director general that the shophen ought to be given the additional four cents an hour which the readjustment asked for will justify."

"It is the duty of every citizen of the country to insist upon a truce in such contests until intelligent settlements can be made, and made by peaceful and effective common counsel. I appeal to my fellow citizens of every employment to co-operate in insisting upon and maintaining such a truce, and to co-operate also in sustaining the government in what I conceive to be the only course which conscientious public servants can pursue. Demands unwisely made and passionately insisted upon at this time menace the peace and prosperity of the country as nothing else could, and thus contribute to bring about the very results which such demands are intended to remedy."

President Wilson in the paragraph last quoted gets at the real nub of the whole problem of reducing the high cost of living. We have hitherto sought to emphasize the fact that since labor constitutes on an average no less than 70 per cent of the cost of household necessities, we can not reasonably continue to call for lower home expenses, if we go on increasing our demands for service. If we are to have higher wages all round, then we must pay more instead of less for our living. When we get that idea and unopposed fact thoroughly into our heads, our hearts will be more open to a reasonable settlement of this whole question of the readjustment of the cost of living and wages.

#### DEPARTMENT PREPARES SHEEP EXHIBITS

Educational exhibits for sheep raisers showing models of equipment, such as harness, shoes, feeding troughs, etc., are being furnished by the Division of animal husbandry, United States department of agriculture, to co-operative sheep specialists in various States for use at county fairs and at gatherings of farmers. The object of the exhibits is to demonstrate in as practical a way as possible the best methods of managing sheep. Large illustrations are included, showing specimens of the different breeds and types of sheep. Samples of wool, illustrating the different grades, are also included in each exhibit.

#### MUTUAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF PRESS AND PUBLIC

The assembling of the newspaper fraternity of Vermont in Burlington for an outing on Lake Champlain suggests numerous reminiscences as well as optimistic thoughts of the present and of the newspaper future. The past quarter of a century has witnessed transformation in journalism as well as in every other direction. This annual outing of the members of the Vermont Press association itself affords an excellent illustration of what we have in mind.

Time was when the annual Vermont Press excursion partook of the nature of a conference, seminar and outing combined. Those who are so minded can get a full survey of early journalism in Vermont in the address delivered by the Hon. E. P. Walton of Montpelier before the Vermont Publisher's association in Bennington in August, 1877. The manuscript of this address is in the archives of the Vermont Historical society, and it is also summarized in Gilman's Bibliography of Vermont.

Later on these excursions took on something of the nature of a political junket and complimentary combination joined in one. The railroads and the steamboat lines provided free transportation, and in addition sent a representative along to see that all the ways were sufficiently lubricated for the occasion. Prospective candidates for public office joined in the procession or pilgrimage to some tourist shrine. One such trip was to Plymouth, Mass., Boston and the beaches in that vicinity. Another included Portland, Old Orchard Beach and so on; still another had Block Island as its objective. Those were gay and festive occasions and had their advantages. And still some of the members of the press finally protested against having their annual outing turned into a political junket. They wanted a change on the outing from every day life and not merely a continuation of the never-ending "horse-shedding" process in a somewhat different guise, but with constantly the same end in view.

Uncle Sam and the various State Legislatures stepped in and said the free pass abuse must stop, and when the newspaper men began to pay their own fare in a more self-respecting manner various other changes for the better followed. The newspaper men and newspaper women began to have and enjoy opportunity to talk "shop" and business and to consider the manifold problems of their own profession unreservedly.

The public as well as the publisher and the editor have profited from the more or less peaceful revolution that has taken place in connection with journalism. All classes are now realizing more than ever before that the interests of the press and the public are really one. Take transportation as an illustration.

When the federal authorities undertook to operate the railways and ran a number of trains off the schedule entirely, many readers could not secure their favorite newspaper until it became ancient history, and both newspaper and readers suffered accordingly. When hard times come, they pinch the printer as well as public, and poorer service follows. Other illustrations will readily occur to the reader.

That the interests of the public and the newspaper are one in other than the material fields is not so readily evident, yet it is none the less true. Some people have a notion that the newspaper throws any rumor into its columns to "help fill up," when as a matter of fact every newspaper has to study what to throw away from the tremendous amount of matter constantly pressing for publication.

Moreover, the public has little conception of the efforts made by reputable newspapers to secure correctness. In the first place a reputable newspaper cannot afford to print a misstatement or an incorrect news item. Every false story printed discredits all the neighboring news items, and injures the reputation of the journal for truth and veracity beyond the ability of mere money to repair. In the second place, the reporter for a newspaper experiences no end of difficulties and overcomes tremendous obstacles at times in trying to make sure his story is correct. A host of people quote a false rumor to a newspaper, or refuse to help substantiate, and in some instances actually try to induce a newspaper to print an item that will discredit a neighbor, and yet those will be the very individuals to complain that a newspaper "never gets anything correct."

We are all realizing to-day that publicity is the most powerful factor in public life. By this we do not mean the mere news, or even newspaper publicity exclusively, or editorial influence. We mean that you and we and every other person are unconsciously influenced by the fact that publicity may be given to our acts. The decrease in the evil of profiteering at this particular time because of the publicity given the names and course of action of the profiteers in the courts is the latest and most significant instance of the wholesome effect of publicity. Responsibility for publicity itself as a power for good thus becomes tremendous.

We have often said that if a newspaper printed what the reporters discover but do not print, they would have more readers of sensational matter than they have under existing conditions of newspaper publicity. Personal gossip is always the most absorbing kind of news, especially, if flavored or highly seasoned with scandal. The things which the reporters uncover but cannot verify, or the printing of which would not be conducive to public welfare, are innumerable. Yet as a rule the public gives the newspaper little credit for the extent to which it censors itself in the interest of the common weal.

The newspaper is a remarkable evolution in various respects other than mechanical. Our list of first newspapers shows the publishers had no conception of the power of publicity as a factor in government and morals and the well being of the community in general. They thought principally of affording reading merely, while to-day, many a man will tell us that he would rather pay a fine in the court twice over than have his name get into the paper in connection with a public misdemeanor.

Take as an illustration a publication as recent as the Green Mountain Repository for the year 1832, printed in Burlington by Edward Smith and edited by Zadock Thompson, the author of "Thompson's Vermont" and other writings. A bound volume of this publication, which lived just one year, lies before us. The number of this monthly for January contains the prospectus of the publication itself, a sketch of the expedition from Canada, a description of the strange Bohon Upas tree found in Java, a number of poems, a description of a winter evening in Iceland, an article on "Result of Steam Coaches," making the startling statement that "The man who started the first steam carriage was the greatest benefactor to the cause of humanity the world ever had" and so on.

It would be a mistake to assume that the power of public discussion had not been realized at that time. On the contrary the earliest newspapers of the colonial period in America not infrequently burned with appeals for more advanced liberty, liberty of person, if not government. The publishers of that period failed to recognize, so far as their columns show, the tremendous power of publicity as such exclusive of the utterance itself or of the personality of the journalist as in the case of Greeley and a host of others.

While Thomas Jefferson said he would rather have newspapers without a government than a government without newspapers, it has remained for our own time to enter fully into the consciousness of the far-reaching power of publicity itself, whether secured through a newspaper or even a mere handbill. People are realizing more and more that while the newspaper is a private enterprise financially, it is a semi-public institution and is of value to the public as a whole. On the other hand the editor who constantly asks what is best for the community and the public in general and who seeks to embody his best judgment thereof in his public utterances cannot go far astray.

#### LIKE PAT'S EXCUSE

"Ludendorff," said Representative Shouse, "is telling the world the reason why he lost the war. Ludendorff's excuse reminds me of the Irishman."

"An Irishman and a Yankee rowed a race one day. The Yankee was so easily

the Irishman's superior that every little while he'd stop rowing and wait for Mike to catch up."

"Well Mike was beaten, of course, but he said afterward:

"'Faith, O'ra have beaten the bloxy race if O'ra whipped an' took the long race if he did.'"

—Washington Star.

## THE STATE

#### FRIGHTENED INTO WALKING

To be frightened into health was the unique experience of Mrs. William Paddock, of Jacksonville, recently. Mrs. Paddock had been paralysed for a number of years. She was sitting at her window during a severe thunderstorm and when the lightning struck just outside was so frightened that she jumped to her feet and ran into another room. She discovered that she was able to walk. Examined by a doctor the next day, it was found that she was nearly cured of her paralysis.

#### HELD FOR DESERTING FAMILY

Charles W. Dewey, a druggist, of Watertown, Mass., was arrested in Chester recently on the charge of deserting his family. It is charged that Dewey left his family while they were on a vacation, gave up his house and went to Nevada, where he secured a divorce and married again. He has lived in California since but never East because of ill health. His first wife is now in Putnam, where she is a teacher in the public schools.

#### WHISKEY SEIZED AT BORDER

An automobile containing about four gallons of liquor was seized by Deputy Collector L. D. Seward just outside of Swanton on the Highgate Springs road August 26. It is said that an open joint is run at Pigeon Hill, Quebec, and another at Phillipsburg, Quebec, and the officers are attempting to round up ring-leaders of the gang working on this side. This is the largest seizure made along the border for some time.

#### FORDS NAVIGATE UNUSED PATH

In spite of many difficulties an automobile party, including two Fords and carrying 11 people from Springfield, Mass., and Waterville, took a trip to Smuggler's Notch and then, against right odds, came down an unused road on the other side which leads to Jeffersonville. The road was filled with huge boulders and rocks and the grass, at times, was as high as the machines. Bridges across the brook had rotted away and the trail presented the appearance of a washed out brook bed. Although the trail is considered impassable the party finally landed at the bottom though one of the drivers recommends it only to those considering climbing the Alps or the Rockies.

#### VISIT BARRY QUARRY

While touring through Vermont, Henry Ford, Thomas Edison, and John Burroughs rode to the bottom of the lower quarry of E. L. Smith & Co., at Barre, which is about 200 feet deep, in a grout box. The men were pleased with the quarry views and the grout box trip.

#### "BUBBLES" SONG FROM RUTLAND

Few people realize when singing "Blowing Bubbles," that the man who wrote this song hails from Rutland, Vt. His name is John W. Kelleher and formerly he was a linotype operator for the Rutland Herald. While working he wrote a few songs among which were "Rosebud" and "Champlain." Now he is a producer of comedies for the Fox company, which are distributed by Famous Players. Mr. Kelleher has another song on the press called "Bubbling Over," which he thinks is better, both in words and music, than "Bubbles."

#### MANAGER OF LIGHT PLANT RESIGNS

Announcement has been made from the office of the Montpelier & Barre Light & Power company that local Manager Clinton Millar will complete his duties around September 10, having presented his resignation to the management. Mr. Millar will be associated with the George Stratton Granite Manufacturing company, his time being divided between traveling in the West and at the office in Barre.

#### NEW TEACHERS AT GODDARD

Prin. O. K. Hollister, of Goddard Seminary has just returned from Boston and has announced that three new teachers are to be added to the faculty. Albert E. Higgins, of Lynn, Mass., has been engaged as a commercial teacher. He will also teach violin. Miss Antoinette White has been engaged as his assistant in commercial work. She has taught in the Barre school for 10 years. P. J. Leahy, of Holyoke, Mass., has been engaged as teacher of history and athletic coach.

#### MACHINE SHOP MEN STRIKE

About 150 employees of the National Acme machine shop at Windsor have struck because four of their number have been discharged, the company says, for inefficiency. The company claims that the four men discharged have been spending their time during working hours in organizing the men. A union of the men has been formed under the name of "Acme Lodge" and the four men discharged have been elected officers. The strikers are very orderly but say they will not return to work until their employees are reinstated. The company employs about 700 hands.

#### HEALTH CRUSADE

To Be Directed by State Board of Health and Tuberculosis Association.

In the future the modern health crusade for the benefit of the children in Vermont will be directed jointly by the Vermont State Board of Health and the Vermont Tuberculosis Association, its purpose being to interest children in learning the rules of health by actually doing them. In order to become a health crusader a child must do 25 per cent of a specified list of chores for two weeks. By continuing the chores the child earns higher ranks and proper buttons and badges.

In Vermont the health crusade was started by the Vermont Tuberculosis Association, and proved increasingly popular with the children, teachers, and parents. Many teachers have stated that since the children of their school became crusaders there has been a marked decrease in the number of absences on account of sickness. Parents have written how the health crusade induced their children to assist in brushing their teeth, washing, etc., when before they became crusaders, these tasks were only done by constantly keeping at them.

Last year nearly 5,000 Vermont children became modern health crusaders. The Vermont Tuberculosis Association spent over \$25 in purchasing buttons and badges for the children who earned the different ranks. The association also published a monthly paper for all crusaders who attained the rank of squire. The Vermont State Board of Health has been interested in this movement from the start. The board is convinced that the crusade will be a great power in bettering the health of the citizens of the State and therefore decided to take part jointly with the Vermont tuberculosis association in an effort to make practically every child in Vermont a modern health crusader.

**OFFICE FURNITURE AND APPLIANCES**, if in condition for use, are marketable. Don't just "store" things that you no longer need—for they will bring each if advertised in the classified.

#### MEET AT MIDDLEBURY

Convocation of Congregational Ministers to Be Held in September.

The Congregational ministers of Vermont are to hold their third annual convocation at Middlebury College September 8, 9, and 10, and a letter containing the program and other information has been sent from the office of the Vermont Congregational Conference in this city to the Ministers of the denomination in the State. The letter is signed by the Rev. C. C. Adams, chairman of the board of directors, the Rev. H. C. Newell, of the committee of arrangements, and the Rev. C. C. Merrill, secretary. The provisional program follows:

#### MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8

7:45 p. m. After a devotional service, President Thomas will speak about the College. Then Dean Brown will give the first of his lectures on "The Significance of the Sermon."

#### TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9

8:30 a. m. Professor Porter, "The Religion of the Jew." 10:30 a. m. Dean Brown, "The Basis of the Sermon." 1:30 p. m. Chapel Service in charge of Dr. Hume. 3:15 a. m. Mr. Sheldon, "Religious Education in Vermont—As It Ought to Be." 5:30 p. m. Open Forum, "Our Duty as Recruiting Officers for the Ministry." Led by the Rev. Fraser Metzger, chairman of the State committee on the ministry.

#### WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10

8:30 a. m. Professor Porter, "The Religion of the New Testament. What Did Peter and Paul Add to the Religion of Jesus?" 9:15 a. m. Dean Brown, "The Measure of the Sermon." 10:30 a. m. Chapel, in charge of President Thomas. 11:15 a. m. Mr. Sheldon, "Religious Education in Vermont—As It Ought to Be."

#### THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11

8:30 a. m. Professor Porter, "The Religion of the Spirit. What Ought We to Add to the Religion of the New Testament?" 10:30 a. m. Chapel, in charge of Dr. Herring. 11:15 a. m. Mr. Sheldon, "Religious Education in Vermont—As It Ought to Be."

#### THE QUINTET OF LECTURERS

Charles R. Brown, D. D., the lecturer on preach, has been Dean of the Yale School of Religion since 1911. Previous to that, for six years, he had been pastor of the First Congregational Church in Oakland, Cal. In 1913-14 he was moderator of the National Council. Hubert C. Herring, D. D., the lecturer on church movements both within and without the denomination, has now been for six years the national executive leader of Congregational Churches and each year has demonstrated freshly his fitness for this position.

#### ROBERT A. HUME, D. D., the lecturer on missions, has been a missionary of the American board in Ahmednagar, India, for forty-five years. In 1911 he was presented by Queen Victoria with the Kaiser-i-Hind medal for public service in India.

#### FRANK C. PORTER, Ph. D., D. D., the lecturer on theology has taught Biblical Theology in the Yale School of Religion for twenty-eight years.

#### FRANK M. SHELTON, the lecturer on religious education, before he became secretary of the Congregational Education Society and later general secretary of the Religious Education Boards, had been a pastor, then superintendent of the Wisconsin State Conference, then pastor at the seat of the University of Michigan, and so had gained a notable apprenticeship for the leadership of educational policy in Congregational institutions and churches which his present position entails.

#### OPEN FORUMS

As in preceding years, each lecture of five minutes will be followed by twenty minutes of questions and discussion. This give-and-take between lecturer and class has proved to be exceedingly profitable.

#### MEETING OF MINISTERS' WIVES

Last year such a meeting was held and it was felt to be a success. This year the meeting will be devoted to a practical discussion of some practical questions. Arrangements are still in process but some topics which are likely to be taken up are: (1) What should be the relation of a minister's wife to his work? (2) Her relation to the church organizations. (3) Her particular relation to missions. How far should her responsibility go for development of missions among the women of the parish? (4) Cause a young people to feel that they have a second home at the parsonage. To what extent is this practicable? (5) The problem of the boy or girl who attends high school in a nearby town. (6) From the standpoint of the church, people of the town where the high school is situated. The meeting will probably be held Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock.

#### HOW BARRE GOT ITS NAME

(From the Boston Globe)

Barre, Mass., was named before Barre, Vt. The town was incorporated in 1774 under the name of Hutchinson, former Royalist Governor of the province. In 1778 the town voted to cancel the then obnoxious name of Hutchinson and petitioned the General Court for permission to assume "the name of that memorable friend to the rights and liberties of America, Wilkes."

The General Court complied with the request to discard the name of Hutchinson, but substituted the name of Barre, from Col Isaac Barre, for that of Wilkes. Some time later a town in Pennsylvania combined the names of Wilkes and Barre, both of which were satisfactory to the patriots in a single name.

Years later, a new town was settled near the granite quarries of Vermont by immigrants from Rutland and Barre. The story runs that each family wished to name the new settlement from its home town. In Massachusetts and agreed to settle the dispute by a wrestling match between the chosen champions of the two townships. The Barre champion proved the better man and so Barre, Vt., came into being.

#### AN OPINION AT LAST

A simple young man was invited out to dinner and he fell to his lot to take in a lady of vivacious temperament. The lady did her best during the meal to make Mr. Simperton talk, but elicited nothing more satisfactory from him than monosyllables. Desert came, and as a last effort the lady said: "Oh, Mr. Simperton, do you like bananas?" The young man appeared to be thinking deeply for a few moments, and then burst out: "Yes—no, no, I think I prefer the old-fashioned nightgown."

#### THE SWEET THING

Friend—"I suppose the baby is fond of you?"

Papa—"Fond of me? Why, he sits all day when I'm not at home, and up all night just to enjoy my society."

Rochester Post Express.

#### WAITING IN THE OFFICE

"You seem gloomy, my friend. I am suffering from nervous depression." "I ain't naturally this way. I just been reading the literature in the ante-room, that's all."—Kansas Journal.

#### IDEAL FOR THE PLACE

The railway board, a current story, had not yet considered the case of old Jones, who, in a train accident, had come deaf.

"Well," said a director, "old Tom been with us a long time now, and want to find him a new job. What do you suggest?"

"I know," said the chairman, "I put him in charge of the complaints department." Outlook.

## Wherever Vermont Is Known The Burlington Savings Bank Stands for Stability

Deposits from every State in the Union, and from every continent of the globe.

INCORPORATED 1847

Deposits	Surplus	Assets
\$3,710.12	\$24.44	\$3,734.56
\$23,750.26	\$214.57	\$23,964.83
\$253,720.15	\$9,812.90	\$263,533.04
\$1,187,670.36	\$43,238.43	\$1,230,908.79
\$2,121,207.11	\$170,238.51	\$2,291,445.62
\$7,000,561.09	\$330,685.37	\$7,331,246.46
\$12,038,461.88	\$832,786.95	\$12,871,238.83
\$17,041,882.90	\$1,495,483.43	\$18,537,366.33

Business can be transacted without delay by mail, as well as in person.

**4½% Compound Interest**

Write for further information

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Savings accounts—rate 4 1-2 per cent. This rate is GUARANTEED.

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## Is Your Landlord Obstinate?

If you would like to be your own landlord with a heart-to-heart talk with the

## Winooski Savings Bank

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Fifty years of successful business.

No. 11 Winooski Block, Winooski, Vt.

**4½%**

## Wages and Living Expenses

Many seem out of joint. Bank men have been forced to economize as have many other classes of labor. The wise man or woman lives within his or her income and saves regularly what is possible against sickness, etc., and deposits this in a savings account. We welcome you to use our facilities to this end.

**Home Savings Bank,** 190 Main Street, Burlington, Vt.  
C. W. Brownell, Pres. C. S. Brownell, Treas. E. B. Taff, Vice-Pres.

#### THE STORY TELLER

##### FAILED TO CO-OPERATE

"You are an hour late this morning," said a captain to his orderly.

"Yes, sah, I know it sah; I was kicked by a mule on my way, sah."

"That ought not to make you late an hour, sah."

"Well, you see, cap'n it wouldn't have if he'd only have kicked me in this direction, but he kicked me in the other way."—Fort Ontario Post.

##### THE END OF WAITING

"You can't come in on this ticket!" the attendant at the theatre said sternly to the simple looking lad from the country.

"An' why not, I'd like to know!" demanded the countryman. "They sold me this ticket at the theatre?"

"They couldn't have done that," snorted the attendant. "Why, it's dated 1908—that's ten years ago!"

"Course it is!" agreed the other. "Just you look here at this program. It says 'Ten years elapse between acts one and two.' So I've come to see that second act, though I bowed if I can remember what the first was about!"—Answers, London.

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London Tit-Bits.

##### OUR KALEIDOSCOPE

###### A RAW DEAL

He is back from the beach. And he feels he's been "done." Being skinned by the landlord. And skinned by the sun.

—Boston Transcript.

###### POOR MAN